

ROME GOES WET.

The Antis Carry Floyd County

BY NEARLY SIX HUNDRED.

But the Prohibitionists Will Contest.

SCENES DURING THE DAY.

Talks With Prominent Men of Both Parties.

ROME, Ga., August 6.—[Special.]—The election is over and the prohibitionists are defeated by a decisive majority, but the strife which has divided Rome and kept her on the verge of bitterness is far from ended. The ordinary has received written notice of a contest, and announces his intention to hold up the declaration of the result of the election until the contestants can be heard.

Until further notice, Rome remains in statu quo. This result was reached after such a day's experience as only Rome has been through. From the gray and tranquil hours of the early morning, through all the blazing heat of noon and into the dusky and embittered night, those patient women stayed, singing, praying, exhorting or ministering to the comforts of the men. Those were PICTURESQUE AND PATHETIC SCENES.

The voices of the women mingling with the blare of the noisy band—the prayer of the minister going up with the shouts of the negroes below—the scores of banners with appealing inscriptions and the scores of girls and boys following the banners through the streets calling on the men to come up from their stores and vote.

At half past four this morning the ladies began to assemble at the court house and at 5 o'clock prayer was offered by Dr. S. R. Gwaltney, the president of Shorter college, and at six o'clock a crowd of nearly three hundred had collected and a service of song and prayer began. Rev. Caleb Dodge opening the exercises with the song, "A Charge to Keep I Have," and followed later with "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name." The prayers of Mr. Quillian and the colored minister, Hammit, were responded to with deep drawn "Amen's" as the audience.

STOOD WITH UNCOVERED HEADS. Meantime Mr. Nevin, the leader of the antis, stood on the terrace, calmly looking on at the prayer meeting. "Where are you holding your prayer meeting?" I asked him. "They will do the praying and we will do the watching," he replied. "and between us I reckon we will get through all right."

"There's our prayer meeting down the hill," said Mr. Jack King, another leading anti. In the direction he pointed was a double line of negroes numbering 105. They were sober and stood good humoredly for an hour waiting for the polls to open.

"Oh, we want peace, boss," said one of them laughing as he looked at his white badge, which bore that innocent word. By seven o'clock their numbers had swelled to two hundred and they marched up to the courthouse, pressing behind a hundred and fifty white men who stood ready to vote against the sale.

THE POLLS OPEN. About half past six the managers went into the courthouse from the rear with Judge Brannan and Mr. C. Powell, attorneys for the antis, and Seab Wright and Colonel D. B. Hamilton, to represent the prohibitionists. It was agreed that when a vote was challenged the voter should take the oath and deposit his ballot, the challenge of which should be recorded on the list and on the ticket. The agreement having been reached, the polls were opened as the clock struck seven. Colonel D. B. Hamilton stood by the box and got in the first vote for prohibition. He was followed by Mr. E. L. Cooper, who voted wet. Then followed a hundred and fifty dry votes and twenty wets. Then came the negroes, headed by their leader, with his big white plume.

Then the challenging began. Over half the negroes were challenged, and Squire Treadway was kept busy. Seab Wright stood with a list calling out the challenges. "I challenge that man," said Squire Harris. "He is a penitentiary convict."

"Stand back," said the managers to the ugly-looking negro: "will we can investigate you?" Another was challenged for simple larceny and made to stand aside. Only a few votes were thrown out for felonies, but by and by Squire Harris called out again:

"I challenge that man for simple larceny." The negro protested and the Squire said: "I was his attorney and pleaded guilty for him."

"Yes, but I had other attorneys," said the negro, and there was a chorus of laughter as he was thrust aside.

The courtroom was clear of all but the managers, attorneys and the press, and only six voters were let in at a time. Pressing eagerly against the balliffs' sticks, some of them fell to the floor when the sticks were withdrawn to let them in, and there was a good-natured hubbub over the mishap. The good nature was remarkable in the face of the challenging. The negroes stood up their hands and took the oath like clockwork, and

THE VOTING WAS VERY LITTLE INTERRUPTED. The first 106 votes were cast in forty minutes, and the rate, with the challenges, was four votes a minute. The wets and drys voted in blocks all the morning.

At 11 o'clock, out of 900 votes, the antis were forty ahead. John Black looked thoughtful and watched. He admitted that it was close.

At 1 o'clock, with eleven hundred votes cast, they were 125 ahead. The prohibitionists went to dinner with a feeling that the election would go against them by a small majority unless there was help from the country districts. There were ominous rumors that Cave Spring, which gave seventy-three dry majority two years before, would now go largely wet.

Soon after three o'clock the country district returns began to come in by telephone

and wire, and all of them showed gains for the antis.

Then the prohibitionists

SAW THEY WERE BEATEN.

Then a contest was talked about, and it was declared that there were 1,200 negroes who failed to pay tax in 1887 and other years. As night came on it appeared that the majority would be near five hundred, and the result being no longer in doubt, the prohibitionists talked more earnestly about the contest than ever. Meantime the antis were having a good time with a half-dozen carriages. They organized a broun parade, which took in the town for an hour, and relapsed into silence. In minority of the white boys and girls, a motley crowd of little mokes marched the streets with a banner and a drum.

Then the town was quiet and the people went their several ways. Some more zealous than the rest lingered about

WAITING FOR RETURNS.

By 8 o'clock the vote at the Rome precinct was counted and showed 272 majority for the wets. With a few enthusiastic cheers, the crowd dispersed. During the night a few strong bands of negroes walked the streets, venting their enthusiasm in such innocent songs as "Good-bye, My Lover, Good-bye," interspersed with such derisive allusions to the prohibitionists as "Good-bye, Prohi," etc.

A TALK WITH MR. NEVIN. The talk of the anti is now for regulation. Mr. M. A. Nevin, president of the Anti-Prohibition club, said:

"We shall be for the regulation of the traffic. I think we will do something like you have done in Atlanta. If it is constitutional we will try the law prohibiting minors from entering a saloon, and we will have a license of something like \$600. Before prohibition it was four hundred. I shall use my influence for measures of this kind and I think we will regulate liquor very much as it is regulated in Atlanta. Suppose they contest the election. They cannot throw out votes enough to effect the result by half. They could not possibly throw out over a hundred votes. Then they have voters who did not pay their tax. We can kill as many of them as they can of us. I think such a contest would be an unfortunate thing for the town."

WHAT THE LAWYERS SAY. Mr. Halstead Smith, an anti-prohibition attorney, said in regard to the proposed contest:

"It is a question of proof and I know they have challenged men who have tax receipts in their pockets. In regard to the double tax feature, the collector did not require double tax of them and the constitution says those who have paid the taxes required of them may vote."

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS. Of the contest Hon. L. A. Dean, who was one of the challengers, said:

"If the information that the prohibitionists rely on as to non-payment of taxes can be maintained upon investigation in the courts, it would seem there should be no trouble in throwing out enough illegal votes to carry the election in favor of prohibition."

Rev. Dr. R. L. Headen says the prohibitionists are not disposed to surrender any of their legal rights.

Captain R. G. Clark said: "The people are bent on throwing out the illegal votes. They are not playing at this matter. I never saw them so much in earnest."

Mr. A. W. Ledbetter said: "I have been through the lists and there is no doubt about the proof. There are executions against them."

Jake Moore said: "That is the shortest thing I ever heard of. It is a sure sign they are beaten. I know 500 white men who never registered except when we registered them and they voted the dry ticket."

Mr. D. L. Camp said: "I am for making men stand square up to the law. I want, first, to be thoroughly convinced that the case can be made, and then I want to clean out the illegal votes."

Mr. E. T. McGhee: "I believe in cleaning out the stable. I think every illegal vote should be thrown out."

HON. SEAB WRIGHT'S VIEWS. Hon. Seab Wright said: "We are going to contest this election. It is absolutely necessary. For years a vast negro vote has controlled the politics of this county. It cannot be stood any longer. We must have a clean city and county government. We can never have it while this vast vote is permitted to say who shall be at the head of affairs in the county and what policy shall be pursued. Our grounds of contest are ample. First, there were 1,500 tax defaulting negroes registered by the payment of a single poll. The law requires of them a double poll. The tax collector can no more accept a dollar from a man and register him, where the law requires two dollars, than he can accept one cent. It is not what tax the collector requires of a man in order to legally register him, but what the law requires. This is our law, and the law, and we expect by it to throw c. 1,300 negro votes that went solidly against us. Our second ground is this: In 1887 there were 2,715 polls. In this election there were registered 5,020. This makes 2,307 men who paid tax and registered for this election who paid no poll tax for 1887. Taking off 500 of these for men who have come of age since 1887 and who are over age or have come into the county and we still have 1,800 men who paid no tax. In 1887 we had a perfect list of these. They were largely negroes and were challenged today and swore at the command of their leaders that they had paid all taxes. These are our grounds, briefly stated. The good people of this county have submitted to this illegal voting until forbearance ceases to be a virtue. This is not the first time this has happened. It must not and shall not happen again."

Notice of Contest. To-night at 8 o'clock, just after the count of votes at the Rome precinct had been finished, Mr. Wright, in the ordinary's office and handed him the following paper:

II. J. Johnson, Ordinary, Floyd County. We hereby notify you that we expect to contest the election for or against the sale of liquors this day held, on account of illegal votes cast therein, and we hereby notify and request you not to consolidate the returns and votes of said election and declare the result of the issue until we can be heard and contest the same before you. Signed,

SEABORN N. WRIGHT.

Mr. Wright remarked as he handed over the paper, that Captain C. N. Featherstone and Colonel T. W. Alexander would be with him in the case.

WHAT THE ORDINARY SAYS. Ordinary Johnson said this notice would be sufficient to hold up the declaration of the result until the contestants could be heard. Both sides would have to prepare, and the charges would have to specify the name and cause of illegality for every voter. He did not see how a hearing could be reached under two weeks. Meantime he said Floyd would remain dry. There are some who think the majority of 600 too large to contest, but the fight is on and unless something is done to head off, it will be the bitterest that was ever waged in Floyd. Seab Wright is in for

the war, and says the antis are already scared about the contest.

THE RETURNS RECEIVED.

The returns have all been received except those from Everett's, Texas Valley and Floyd Springs, which John Black says, will cut down the wet majority by forty. The returns of majorities from the other nine districts are as follows:

FOR THE SALE. Rome, 272; Flatwoods, 39; North Carolina, 100; Livingston, 117; Cave Spring, 42; Chulie, 18; Etowah, 21. Total wet majority, 692.

AGAINST THE SALE. Majorities, B.kers, 8; Watters, 12; Everett's, Floyd Springs and Texas Valley, estimated, 40. Total dry majority, 62.

It is estimated that 1,200 negro voters were challenged today in the county. W. G. COOPER.

THE EAST TENNESSEE

Ordered Sold if Certain Claims are Not Paid Within Sixty Days.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., August 6.—Chancellor Gibson of the state court, today ordered the sale of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway if certain claims, amounting to \$33,000, be not paid within sixty days. Claims were for damages and debts due before the road went into the hands of a receiver in 1882. The present owners hold title from the special master of the United States circuit court claim full title and exemption from all previous indebtedness. The case will be appealed.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Bond Offerings—Fardon of a Counterfeiter. New News.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Bond offerings today aggregated \$98,000; accepted 13,000 four-and-a-halfs at 106½; and fifty dollar fours at 128.

Attorney General Miller appointed James Atkins to be special assistant attorney in southern district of Georgia to assist in the prosecution of the cases of the United States against Ex-Marshall Wade.

The president has pardoned John W. Barkley, convicted in Georgia of passing counterfeit money.

The president and party, including Secretary Windom and Proctor, and Private Secretary Halford left Washington at 9:40 this morning for New York en-route to Bar Harbor, Maine.

It is understood that the board to which Secretary Tracy referred the official report upon the trial of the Petrel have found from the data furnished that the ship came up to all requirements. It is probable that the details of the contractors to make another trial will be gratified.

IS IT TATE?

Arrest of a Man Supposed to be Kentucky's Defaulting Treasurer.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 6.—[Special.]—A man, supposed to be Dick Tate, the defaulting treasurer of Kentucky, has been arrested at Scottsboro, Ala. No particulars of the arrest have been received, and at last accounts the prisoner had not been identified beyond doubt, but the chief of police here had the right man. Scottsboro is a small town on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, about fifty miles from Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dispatches to the Age-Herald, received to-night, say that the man arrested today at Scottsboro, for Dick Tate, the defaulting treasurer of Kentucky, gives the name of F. Livingston, but refuses absolutely to talk farther. The arrest was made by E. T. Blackwell, of South Pittsburg, Tenn., and John Davis, of California, both professional detectives. The man's appearance corresponds with the pictures and descriptions of Tate. The detectives refuse to talk, also, and it is not known whence or when the prisoner came to Scottsboro. Governor Buckner, of Kentucky, is in communication with the authorities at Scottsboro. The detectives are sure of their man, they say.

Yellidell to Be Tried for Murder.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 6.—In the case of John Yellidell alias James Flemon charged with the murder of James Blackwell, and whose trial will begin at Edgetfield Friday, a true bill was found by the grand jury in August, 1888, and the indictment will be necessary. Yellidell was sent from Richland county jail Sunday in charge of deputies Strom and Lyon. Governor Richardson did not deem an extra guard necessary for Yellidell's safety. The majority of the people of Edgetfield have determined that Yellidell shall have a fair trial and there is no danger now, nor has there been any danger of popular violence. Yellidell will be defended by Colonel John A. Echols of Pittsburg, and Hon. W. C. Bonet, of this state. The prosecution will be conducted by Solicitor Nelson.

Sullivan Gives Bond.

JACKSON, Miss., August 6.—[Special.]—Governor Lowery has received no news from Purvis today, except a telegram from District Attorney Neville, stating that Sullivan had waived examination and given bond to appear at the circuit court on the 12th. The governor returned from Meridian today, and it is known here that Judge Terrell, of the circuit court, accompanied the fugitive to Purvis. The governor knows nothing of the reported arrest of Kilrain, and does not think there was any foundation for it, as the reward offered by Kilrain for Sullivan was withdrawn at the same time that he revoked Norris's commission.

Kilrain Not Arrested.

PORT MONROE, Va., August 6.—The report of Kilrain's arrest by Detective Norris is unfounded.

The Men-of-War Collide.

PORTSMOUTH, August 6.—The British fleet left Spithead for the sea today to take part in the naval maneuvers.

In starting out to sea, the men-of-war Black Prince and Invincible came into collision off Spithead and both vessels were damaged. The Black Prince is a screw iron ship, armor plated of 9,210 tons and 5,770 horse power. She carries twenty-eight guns. The Invincible is twin screw, iron ship, armor plated of 6,010 tons and 4,850 horse power. She carried twenty guns.

The Insurrection Spreading.

LONDON, August 6.—A dispatch from Candia, Crete, says the insurrection in Crete is spreading. The insurgents today attacked a detachment of soldiers. Armenian and Muslim volunteers went to the rescue, and a sharp fight ensued. The authorities are demoralized and cannot control the insurgents. Christian residents are flying.

A Republican Row.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 6.—At Eminence, Ky., during the election yesterday, Deputy Marshal Maddox attempted to arrest Wm. Monroe, colored, under mistake. Monroe resisted and Maddox shot him dead. Both were republicans. The coroner's return was "justifiable homicide."

The French Elections.

PARIS, August 6.—The official returns of the elections for members of council-general show that 949 republicans and 39 conservatives were elected.

Death of the Hero of Bosnia.

PRAGUE, August 6.—General Philippovich, the conqueror of Bosnia, died in this city last night of apoplexy.

NO MORE JUTE!

The Farmers Mean What They Say.

THE ALABAMA ALLIANCE.

A Very Large Meeting in Auburn.

A TALK WITH DR. McCUNE.

The Head of the Alliance in the United States.

AUBURN, Ala., August 6.—[Special.]—This has been a royal day in Auburn. The Farmers' Alliance of Alabama, through its accredited delegates, representing 1,555 sub-alliances, met in regular convention here today. The meeting was rendered notable because of the presence of Dr. W. C. McCune, the president of the national organization; Commissioner Kolb, of the state agricultural department, and many of the leading agriculturists of the state. When your correspondent reached the city he found that there was eminent propriety in the selection of Auburn as the meeting place of the State Alliance. Here is established the State Agricultural college, which last year matriculated 250 pupils. These young men, representing every county and almost every community in the state, have returned home to scatter the information which the generosity of the state had given them. It is safe to say that they represent 250 farms which were tiller this year as they were never tiller before. Here also is located the ALABAMA EXPERIMENTAL FARM, of which Colonel Newman, formerly of Georgia, is the head. When I reached the station I found Colonel Newman showing his experimental crops to the Alliance delegates, and thus became a personal witness to the good of which the means of turning agriculture into a profitable channel. Said Dr. McCune: "The most important question now before the farmers of the south and the one which claimed the attention of the Alliance here today was the request of the Liverpool cotton exchange to the New York cotton exchange, requesting them to use their influence in favor of the continued use of jute as cotton bagging and to discourage the use of cotton for that purpose. Some of the newspapers mistake the circular entirely by saying that Liverpool had refused to accept cotton wrapped in cotton bagging, and their editorials to that effect are calculated to mislead the people. The fact is that the Liverpool communication is a carefully-worded document, expressing the jute argument in its most favorable light, and recommending that the use of cotton be discouraged, but, in no sense of the word, taking a stand against cotton bagging. These articles were read before the Alabama Alliance today, fully discussed, and a resolution was adopted unanimously expressing the renewed determination of the farmers to wrap every bale in cotton, and under no possible circumstances to use any other.

THE QUESTION OF SUPPLY.

"Turning from this point," continued Dr. McCune, "the question of supply of cotton bagging was discussed and it was proved to the satisfaction of all that the supply would be adequate. The card recently published by Hon. W. J. Northern, president of the state agricultural society of Georgia, in regard to the supply of cotton bagging and recommending the Alliance to be content with small orders, frequently renewed, is both timely and important. It shows that the Alliances will not be able to buy cotton to wrap the whole crop before the crop is picked, but it shows also that their bagging will be supplied according as they gather the crop. This assurance I can vouch for as an absolute surety. Several new mills were reported today as having commenced the manufacturing of bagging and several more are putting in machinery."

THE FARMERS DETERMINED.

Are the farmers going to sustain you in this move?"

With a look full of determination, Dr. McCune replied:

"I am now just returning from a trip through Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama. I find the farmers everywhere settled upon a fixed purpose of using cotton bagging. In sections where merchants have taken in stocks of jute on commission and refuse to order cotton, the farmers have decided to enclose their cotton in rail pens, and to hold it there until cotton bagging can be procured. In other sections the merchants were compelled to secure cotton bagging in order to enable them to make collections from the cotton producers. In many places the wealthy farmers will furnish funds to enable those without commercial credit to get their bagging. Let me tell you the situation in one sentence: The farmers have stopped passing resolutions to use cotton bagging if they can get it, and now simply pass resolutions expressing their determination to use cotton bagging and none other."

THE TARE QUESTION.

"The tare question," said Dr. McCune, "requires only a little time for its solution. The demand of the Alliance is that the tare be actual, and that the custom of basing the tare arbitrary at the weight of the heaviest jute be abolished. The establishment of an actual tare will be a benefit to the farmer of about eight pounds per bale on the average; that is to say that the variation in the weight of jute bagging of from seven and a half to sixteen pounds per bale is a hardship that will be corrected by the change. It could not be remedied if the use of jute was continued, be-

cause the buyer justly claims a tare equal to the heaviest jute, and the cotton is, as a rule, wrapped in the lightest jute."

"Why is this?"

"This custom has grown up by allowing ginners to gin and wrap for a given price per bale which makes it to the interest of the ginner regardless of weight to use the cheapest and lightest wrapping, and thus it comes that the foreign buyer only considers himself safe when there are such great differences in the weight of the wrapping by taking a tare equal to the heaviest weight. There is an actual loss from this cause from the tare when the use of about eight pounds per bale. Now, to say nothing of the other advantage of cotton if its introduction secures the custom."

OF TAKING ACTUAL TARE.

It would save this loss of eight pounds per bale which now attaches to jute. This is a loss that must attend any covering that is subject to great variations in weight. I am in possession of a letter from the Bremen cotton-exchange, sent to the New Orleans cotton exchange, in which the recognize and commit themselves to a just allowance for tare by advocating the doctrine that actual tare should be taken when a lighter and uniform covering is used. There is no use in debating the question whether Liverpool will at once yield to the demand for an actual tare, as it is only a question of time when they must do it and it is right and just. Her hero's excuse for taking a tare of six pounds is that jute frequently weighs that, but when it becomes a known and established fact of commerce that practically all cotton is wrapped in cotton bagging which always weighs five and a quarter pounds per bale no country would contend for an arbitrary tare of sixteen pounds.

WHY ENGLAND IS INTERESTED.

"What then does the action of the Liverpool exchange mean?"

"The action of the Liverpool exchange in trying to stop the introduction of cotton as a wrapping is probably brought about by the English brokers and factors in compliance with the wishes of their clients, the English spinners, who doubt are alarmed at the prospect of the consumption of cotton by the cotton mills of the south being at once augmented from about 300,000 to over 400,000 bales, as the spinning capacity for bagging will call for that increase. This extra consumption of cotton by the southern mills being of the lowest grades of cotton, is practically all taken from grades that have heretofore been shipped to England. It is not at all strange that they should object and make their complaint in the British market, but it by no means follows that the Liverpool exchange will be willing to engage in a conflict with the American farmers without being able to show any element of justice backing their cause. While in New Orleans I was shown samples of cotton bagging from Liverpool that was taken from bales of Egyptian cotton. It was hand-made, and was very similar to the cotton bagging used in this country, only not so uniform. This shows that the English markets are already accustomed to handling cotton as cotton bagging, and that the change demanded by the Alliance is not so much of an innovation. There is no doubt that it is the determination of the American planter to establish cotton

AS A PERMANENT COVERING.

It is very much less inflammable than jute making it safer from fire. It possesses greater utility after having been used. This has been demonstrated by the fact that the cotton mills that bought cotton wrapped in cotton last year have sold the second hand cotton bagging at eight cents per pound. I saw it this sold at New Orleans. No one ever heard," said the doctor smiling, "of second hand jute bagging bringing anything. The cotton bagging can be manufactured much cheaper. A simple loom turns out 300 yards per day easily and it is perfectly safe to say that it can be manufactured for less than one cent a yard. Alliance men

WILL NOT BELIEVE NEWSPAPER REPORTS

of a short supply and other rumors calculated to discourage them in their determination to stick to cotton. There is absolutely no use of piling up the bagging before it is needed, and there will be no trouble in securing cotton bagging with which to wrap the crop as fast as it is gathered.

The closed the authorized statement made exclusively to THE CONSTITUTION by the president of the National Alliance, and it will bring cheer and hope to the fireside of every farmer in the south to learn that cool heads and steady hands have already moved them into the cotton fields of the south will be white. At that supreme moment the trial of strength will be made. On the one side is the trust with its jute, robbing the farmers out of an average of eight pounds on every bale, besides the extortion on the bagging itself. On the other side is the Alliance, representing the best manhood of the fields with its cotton bagging, the use of which will destroy the tare robbers as well as the jute trust squeezers. On which side are the men of the cotton field? The answer comes from every hill and valley that the union of hearts and hands will remain unbroken and the farmers out of the hands of the enemy. When a whole people move there is sure to be a revolution. The tramp of determined men is already heard, and when the face of nature is cotton-white in September the farmers will stand up as the victors in a cause both righteous and patriotic. And the slogan which shall lead them to victory will be the resolution passed today by the Alabama Alliance, thus:

Resolved, That the members of the Farmers' Alliance of Alabama reiterate their determination to use cotton bagging for wrapping cotton, and will under no circumstances use jute, and that this resolution be transmitted to the convention of the agricultural commissioners of the southern states, to meet in the city of New York on the 9th instant, and by that body be presented to the New York cotton exchange.

P. J. MORAN.

YESTERDAY IN COLUMBUS.

Sale of the Bee Hive—Major Shingleur With draws From the Ordinary's Race.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 6.—[Special.]—Sheriff Burrus sold the Bee Hive stock this morning. Mr. M. Lowenstein bought the property for L. S. Shingleur, New York, paying \$4,215 therefor. It is understood that the Bee Hive will open up again in a few days.

The committee appointed yesterday to solicit subscriptions to the Columbus Home and City Hospital, began work this morning and met with good success. The committee expects to raise all the money necessary to secure the road toward Columbus. Major A. Shingleur published a card this afternoon withdrawing from the race for ordinary. This leaves Fox and Andrews in the field. Primary election will be held Thursday.

Columbus is having a lively time over the election. The city council will meet tomorrow to elect city treasurer. There are numbers of candidates in the field. A superintendent of public schools is also to be elected by the board of trustees in a few days.

The Campaign Over.

CAIRO, August 6.—General Grenfell is returning to Cairo. The campaign is over. A body of Egyptians were left at Sarras. The cavalry are in pursuit of the one Enai who survived the battle of Saturday. He is lurking in the hills above Ballana with a force of 200 men.

A ROW AT SARATOGA.

The Chickasaw Stables Expelled From the Track.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 6.—Saratoga celebrated the first pleasant day for nearly two weeks by turning out on mass for the races and giving to the grand stand a delightful afternoon. The Inquis stakes were of course the chief attraction, and the race resulted in the downfall of the two favorites, Long Dance and Come to Taw, by the third horse—flood Tide—who ran a really good race. Six stakes were withdrawn from the handicap sweepstakes, leaving the race between Ballston and Retriever. Such loads of money were waiting to be placed on Ballston as soon as the odds were moved that he was "backed off" from the half board in five minutes after the betting had run. In other books he was quoted at one to three and two to five, with plenty of takers. All this time Retriever was selling steadily at from eight to five to two. Shortly before the race the two horses moved towards a more even basis, Retriever coming down to six to five and Ballston advancing one or two points. The race was characterized as a disgrace to any one that makes a claim to character, and excited a tremendous howl. Retriever ran lapped by Ballston to the back-stretch, then ran away from him, leading by twenty lengths on the last quarter and almost literally walking in. Ballston was ridden just far enough to get under the wire and then turned around. It is doubtful whether Ballston can beat Retriever at any time with the difference in weight—twenty-two pounds—which he carries today, and it was a very unnecessary turn to take the precautions that are said to have been taken in the Chickasaw stable before the fallow was brought out to prevent him from showing to the best advantage.

The judges began an investigation that soon disclosed enough to force them to exel the Chickasaw stable from the track. They did not see fit to interfere with the racing, and all bets during the race were made on Retriever. Fortham was an easy winner in the fourth race, and Weston proved an expensive winner for his owner, D. H. Hough, in the selling race. He was entered for \$600, and it cost Mr. Hough \$400 to keep him.

Later reports about the Ballston Retriever race are that Isaac M. Rhy, the jockey, was very angry after dismounting, and when questioned about Ballston's failure, said to Captain Franklin, "I'm telling you, but he did everything possible to make him win, but the horse acted as if he was not fit to race. Many speeches were made by the crowd, both before and after the race, that were both to furnish evidence of crookedness. Messages received immediately after the race inquired anxiously if the judges proposed to take any action. Captain Franklin went to the stable and inspected Ballston, and found the horse in exactly the same condition that a horse would naturally be in if he had been up and fed up to the time the race was run. The action was extremely deliberate, and was founded upon what they consider to be sufficient evidence of crookedness. Mr. Hough, owner of the Chickasaw stable, belongs to an excellent Tennessee family, and his expulsion means not alone disgrace, but great pecuniary loss.

AT MONMOUTH PARK.

Protection Wins the Junior Champion Stakes—Other Races.

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., August 6.—The champion day at Monmouth was a grand day for the old park. There were 12,000 spectators, and they had perfect weather for the enjoyment of sport. The track was in fair condition. Interest was pretty generally centered in the rich junior champion stakes, the value of which to the owner is more than \$25,000. Twelve starters went to the post. Burlington, St. Carlo, Cyclone and King Hagen were scratched. Gayanga was the favorite at two to one against the field. The start was an excellent one. Devotee, Lediton and Eccles Colt were first off, but Ballarat quickly passed them and was seen in the lead a neck before Starlight. Ballarat remained in front until the quarter was reached, when Clarendon came gathering to the front of the stretch. At the furious protection came through from Buck, followed by Chesapeake. Protection won by four lengths and Chesapeake got second place from Banquet by a length and a half. Then came Gayanga, Avondale, Starlight, Rancocas, Devotee, Ballarat, Lediton, Eccles Colt and Cyclone in the order named. Time 1:20 1/4.

First race, three-quarters of a mile, Fitzroy got the lead and forced the runner to gather to the front in the last few strides. Bass, who had been running second, came to the front and won by half a length. Futuro second, Eudora third. Time 1:30 1/4.

Second race, junior champion stakes, for two-year-olds, \$25,000 each, with \$10,000 added, three-quarters of a mile. Race as above. Protection, who role Protection, won the race last year with Protector Knight.

Third race, free handicap sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, mile and a furlong. Did not fill and was declared off.

Fourth race, champion stakes, \$250 each, with \$2,500 added, mile and a half.

BRONNEN & BROWDER,
Sole Agent Postel Mill Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

charge of this duty, the commissioners re-
the condition of the property, the exact
a, is improved by \$750,000, giving each sep-
of improvement and the value thereof.
as the original property and the value

Whereas, if they are allowed to ship their
on a continuous mileage rate, they will
have no difficulty in disposing of their
the effect of this amendment would be to

Available by A. J. HALTIWANGER. Sold by
June 3—att

DOLLAR is the price of the smallest portion of a ticket **ISSUED BY US** in any dollar. Anything in our name offered for less **Dollar** is a swindle.

TION-10 A. M. 11 WEST, MITCHELL ST.
fine mules, 3 buggies, big lot of harness, 3
machines and a lot of household goods. G.
ater & Co., auctioneers.

A SEA OF FIRE.

FULLER PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF SPOKANE.

THE TERROR-STRICKEN INHABITANTS

Unable to Check the Spread of the Flames—Lumber Blocks in the River Abaze—The Saloons Closed and Military on Guard.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., August 6.—The fires now in such condition that some fuller particulars of Sunday's conflagration can be given. The fire started at a quarter past six o'clock in the roof of a lodging house on Railroad avenue, third door from Post street. A dead calm prevailed at the time and the spectators supposed that the firemen would speedily bring it under control. They could have been done if better precautions had been taken, but the superintendent of the waterworks was out of the city, and for some reason the men in charge failed to respond to the call for more pressure. The heat

CREATED A CURRENT OF AIR and in less than half an hour the entire block of frame shops were enveloped in flames, and burning shingles and other debris filled the air, lighting several adjoining blocks.

At the same time the opposite block to that in which the fire originated, in which stood the Pacific hotel, one of the handsomest structures in the northwest, took fire. A high wind prevailed from the southwest, and it was evident that the entire business portion of the city was in danger.

Mayor Fitty ordered that the buildings be blown up with dynamite to check the spread of the fire. This order was speedily put into execution, and the explosions added to the general terror.

WIND, GRAND AND AWFUL.

Block after block yielded to the demon of destruction. The sky was overcast with black clouds. A strong wind sprang up from the northeast, fanning the flames furiously, while an upper current continued to carry burning embers in an opposite direction. The Grand hotel, Washington block, Eagle block, Fulton block, Granite block, Cushing building, Fall's City opera house, Hyde block and all the banks, and in fact every block from Railroad avenue north to the river, and from Lincoln street east to Washington street, with the exception of a few buildings in the northeast corner, were totally destroyed. Meanwhile a sudden change in the direction of the wind carried the smoke and debris across Railroad avenue and destroyed the Northern Pacific passenger and freight depots and several cars. The freight depot was a splendid structure and was filled to the roof with valuable merchandise, very little of which was saved. The terrifying shrieks of a dozen locomotives mingled with the roar of the flames, the bursting of cartridges, the booming of giant powder, the hoarse shouts of men and

FITFUL SHRIEKS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Looking upward a broad and mighty river of flame was seen against a jet black sky. Occasionally two opposing currents of wind met, causing a whirlwind of fire that seemed to penetrate the clouds, burning and scattering fantastic shapes. In this manner the appalling monster held high carnival until about ten o'clock, when Howard street bridge over the river went down. A boom of logs and lumber and burning debris came crashing from the south side of the stream. Looking backward, however, the beholder witnessed a scene of desolation that was fearful to contemplate. Fragments of naked walls of what were four hours before magnificent structures of brick and granite stood like grim sentinels. Over the surface of the burning sea lay devastation.

THE BURNED DISTRICT embraces 30 blocks besides the depot. The only brick business houses left standing are the Crescent block and American Theatre. Schools and churches, college and hospital were beyond the lines of the burned district and were not lost. It is impossible at this writing to estimate the loss with any degree of accuracy, but it will not fall short of ten million dollars, with an insurance loss of about one-fourth of that amount. Banks have obtained temporary quarters and several have already opened for business. The work of clearing away the debris has not yet started, but the work of rebuilding will also be commenced at once. Firemen are blowing down dangerous walls and a military company is guarding the burnt district, while many others are working on the city. The company will be reinforced by a company from Walla Walla today. The city council has held a meeting and discussed a resolution prohibiting the use of saloons in buildings in the burned district and a mass meeting of citizens sustained it unanimously. It will be passed at the regular Wednesday meeting. The council has passed a resolution revoking the licenses of all hotels and restaurants and of dealers in provisions who advance their prices.

Only two saloons remain and they have been closed by order of the mayor. Council ordered the committee on fire, water and sewers to investigate the cause of absence of the superintendent of works as the man left in charge was incompetent. A hopeful feeling prevails and although the destruction will retard the progress of the city for a time, it is impossible that the resources so well established should be utterly lost. It will be a grander and better than before and will still claim its position as a commercial center and railway center of eastern Washington.

Sugar Works Burned.

TOPEKA, Kansas, August 6.—The Topeka Sugar works, the largest in the state, located four miles west of the city, were almost totally burned this morning. The large boiler house and warehouse were saved, but the main building nothing is left but the walls. The loss is estimated at \$700,000, insurance \$400,000. The entire plant cost \$1,100,000, a year ago. Hundreds of acres of sorghum cane in the vicinity had been planted for this season's supply and is almost ready for the mill. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

The Steamer Anne Burned. MOBILE, Ala., August 6.—The steamer Anne, an excursion boat running between Mobile and the eastern shore of Mobile bay, was burned this morning at her wharf at Point Clear. The loss is five thousand dollars and insurance three thousand. The fire is believed to have been incendiary.

CANNIBALISM IN CHINA.

The Drowning of Females Will Hereafter be a Misdemeanor.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The steamship City of Peking which arrived here today, brings tidings of an attempt at cannibalism at Pao Shan Hien, near Shanghai. The proprietor of a public bath there became possessed of the notion that to eat a dead woman would cure an illness from which he was suffering. From an old woman he bought a child which he induced a cooie to kill. The body was discovered by the authorities in a state almost ready for cooking. All the persons connected with the crime have been arrested.

The vicery of Fukien and Chienlung has issued a proclamation against the killing of female children, which has been common of late. He notifies families that hereafter the penalty provided by law will be strictly enforced. The penalty is sixty blows of the bamboo and one year banishment.

An Increase Granted. PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 6.—The coke firms of Schoonmaker & Co., McClellan & Co., and Cochran & Co., three of the largest outside of the Frick company, advanced the wages of their employees six and a quarter cents per ton. The strikers demanded uniform wages, but will probably accept the increase offered. The advance will be on a scale basis of \$1.35 as the selling price of coke, and as coke is now selling at \$1.10 per ton, those well posted on the price of coke will be advanced to \$1.25 and probably \$1.35. Private dispatches from the coke regions report nearly all the ovens idle this morning. There has been no shooting, and the leaders of the strike say there will be no breach of the peace, as force will not be used to intimidate the men or induce them to quit work.

THAT LIFE-RESTORING ELIXIR.

Only Four Hours Required to Rejuvenate a Feeble Citizen.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 6.—Dr. Purman, of this city, has just made a personal demonstration of Dr. Squire's Elixir therapy. Dr. Purman easily procured the consent of Noah Clark, who is fifty years of age, generally debilitated, suffers from rheumatism and from disease contracted during the war, and is a weak subject for the experiment tried upon him this morning.

Dr. Purman drove out to the stock yards this morning and selected the healthiest lamb obtainable. The lamb was killed and the necessary parts were brought to this office. The preparation was very simple. The parts were cut and pounded in a mortar, or thoroughly "minced." Two drachms of water were added, and the preparation was carefully filtered. The result was a reddish fluid, the Elixir. One and a half drachms of this were injected into the emaciated arm of Clark, who held the shoulder, with an ordinary hypodermic syringe. Granville Allen and Dr. Theodore Parker were present during the operation, which took place within two hours after killing the lamb.

A few minutes after the operation a reporter called at the office and saw Mr. Clark. He was a limp figure of dejection, and seemed to have little vitality.

"You know how you feel sometimes when you get up in the morning," he said, "you feel sleepy and listless, and unable to do anything. That's the way I have felt ever since I was a weak subject for the experiment. I feel a decided difference," he said positively.

THE PLAIN MANUFACTURERS.

Meeting of the Association at Charlotte and Action Taken.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 6.—[Special.]—The Southern Plaid Manufacturing association met here today in called session, President Pro Tem Charles E. Graham, of Asheville, in the chair. A proposition by a capitalist of New York was presented, but action deferred until another meeting, which will be held in short time. It is understood that the proposition is relative to the marketing of plaids. It was taken favorably by the association, and it is thought the proposition will be adopted, which, if done, will do much benefit to plaid manufacturers and solve the vexed question of plaid selling.

It was decided to shut down all mills, both spinning and weaving, thirty days between now and the new cotton crop time. This will be done in order to avoid buying cotton at the present high prices. No more cotton will be bought until the new crop is marketed.

Organization of a Grand Army Post in Fort Sumter.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 6.—[Special.]—A memorable ceremony will take place here today, when the Robert Anderson post, the first post of the Grand Army of the Republic in South Carolina, will be mustered in within the walls of Fort Sumter. There is a post of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city in 1870, but it was composed of colored men and politicians. The present post is composed of union soldiers who have settled here since the war and none of them politicians. It is named after the gallant Anderson who defended the fort against the state troops in 1861, and is composed of about thirty men. A mustering officer from Augusta will arrive here in the afternoon and will be tendered the use of the United States buoy tender Wistaria, and will be escorted to Fort Sumter at 2 p. m. Friday by a number of Confederate veterans who have been in the fort four years against the union troops, and will be made the occasion of a grand reunion.

The Valdosta Videttes.

VALDOSTA, August 6.—[Special.]—The Valdosta Videttes celebrated their first anniversary last night in a quiet way at their armory. The company now has a uniform membership of about thirty men, and a fine drill of about a hundred. It has an elegant dress and a substantial and handsome uniform, all paid for. It has a large and commodious armory, valued at \$200, and a treasury, with over \$100 more in available assets. We believe any company in the state for a better showing. Much credit is due this year-old company and its faithful officers for their achievements.

The Doctors Disagree.

PURCELLVILLE, Va., August 6.—A serious cut-throat affair occurred about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Round hill, three miles from the depot, between Dr. Nichols and Dr. Milhollan, a dentist, both of this place. Nichols was stabbed in the back by Milhollan, the blade penetrating to the depth of five inches, exposing the left lung. Nichols, though badly injured, will probably recover. Bad feeling over a trivial matter has existed between the men for some time, and today they met with the above result.

The Craze is Dying Out.

HINESVILLE, Ga., August 6.—[Special.]—Since my arrival here I find on investigation that the craze is gradually dying out. The fanatics have broken into small fractions. The county authorities will at once organize a patrol system, and I think that the craze will, if unless on the 10th, when Bell predicted the judgment, they will gather again. The sheriff has only four in jail connected with the craze. Twenty-three or twenty-four are out under bond, to be tried before the county judge next Monday.

Desperate Fight Between Farmers.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., August 6.—At Princeton, Ky., last evening John Hutchins shot and fatally wounded two brothers, George and Albert Lewis. One of Hutchins' stray shots struck Frank Dunn, injured a fatal wound. All the parties were farmers of considerable prominence. The shooting was the result of an old grudge between Hutchins and the Lewis brothers. The murderer was placed under arrest.

The Atlanta Meets With an Accident.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 6.—It is understood that the cruiser Atlanta met with an accident to her machinery while making her trials yesterday, which will necessitate her going to New York for repairs, and that she will sail tonight. Members, in giving out the result of the trials yesterday, kept back this information, and it has just become known.

The Gentiles Happy.

LAKE CITY, Utah, August 6.—The Gentiles are greatly elated over the result of yesterday's election. The vote gave them a majority of 41 in the city, which has claimed its status as a Gentile city government next February. Six Gentiles were elected to the house of representatives and to the council, giving them eight out of 30 members.

Heavy Rains in Virginia.

LEXINGTON, Va., August 6.—A heavy wind, hail and thunder storm passed over the northern section of this county last night, doing great damage. Something like a cloud burst or water spout is reported in the mountains near Foston Pass. Wheat and grass crops in all of this section are almost a total loss.

Made Short Work of It.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 6.—A dispatch from Ensley received by the Age-Herald at midnight reports that Andy Williams went home and found William McCutchen in his room with his wife. He killed both with a revolver and left.

Death of a Veteran.

LEXINGTON, Va., August 6.—Captain William Davidson, a veteran of the civil war, quartermaster of General J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry, died suddenly at Glenwood of apoplexy today.

THE MACON BUDGET.

The Great Cavalry Tilt in October.

United States Army Officers Will Act as Judges—The Chicago Excursionists—The Public Sales—Other News.

MACON, Ga., August 6.—[Special.]—Captain Owen T. Kennan, of the Macon Hussars, today received the acceptance of Lieutenant Hunter and Carter, of the United States army, to act upon the board of judges at the great cavalry tilt at the state fair in October. The board will be composed as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Wiley, commanding 2nd Georgia battalion, president, Captain Charles King, United States army, Lieutenant O. M. Carter, F. Hodgson and A. M. Hunter, United States army.

Of course the officers of the army will be subject to the consent of the adjutant general, but the well known policy of that officer in granting all aid and encouragement to the volunteer forces, leaves no doubt as to his consent being given, for the officers named to be present. The number of teams entered to date is twelve, which will make a very fine display. The fair association offers \$1,300 in cash prizes. There will also be several other handsome special prizes.

The delegation from the Chicago board of trade exchanges and press arrived in Macon yesterday at 7:35 from Florida via Albany. They were met at the depot by a committee from the Macon board of trade, escorted to the Brown house, where an elegant complimentary breakfast was served. A carriage drive was then taken over the city and various points of interest under the escort of the committee. At 11 o'clock the visitors and about seventy-five specially invited citizens went on a ride to Beech Haven, a beautiful country place, the management of the Georgia Southern, the run was made from Beech Haven at the rate of one mile per minute, and sometimes faster. The Georgia Southern management served a splendid lunch. A carriage drive was then taken over the city and various points of interest under the escort of the committee. At 11 o'clock the visitors and about seventy-five specially invited citizens went on a ride to Beech Haven, a beautiful country place, the management of the Georgia Southern, the run was made from Beech Haven at the rate of one mile per minute, and sometimes faster. The Georgia Southern management served a splendid lunch. A carriage drive was then taken over the city and various points of interest under the escort of the committee.

THE PUBLIC SALES TODAY.

The public sales today before the courthouse did not realize much. The advertised sale of the plant of the lately collapsed Automatic Refrigerating company drew quite a crowd. In fact the crowd was much larger than the dollar offered for the property. The assignee announced that whoever bid in the \$5,000 held back by the plant, would be satisfied. The bidding was not active. The first bid was \$1, the next \$2 and the highest amount was \$30 for the plant and all of its franchises. Assignee Williams could not find a buyer, and he withdrew the automatic from the block.

Among the property offered at public sale today was the place of a colored man named C. J. Miller, on each side of the city. The debt of \$350 to the Central Life and Trust association. It was cried by Auctioneer Hewey, as the agent of Cashier Burr of the association. J. B. Burr bid \$1,075, and Colonel J. M. Daley bid \$1,100, and they were off to Daley at that price. Burr claimed that the \$1,100 bid was his, Daley affirmed that it was his. Cashier Burr then personally cried off the bid, and the property was sold to Burr. Burr tendered the money to Burr and expected Burr to make Burr a deed, Burr expects to proceed to make out the deed, but does not know whether or not he will be enjoined by Daley from doing so.

Today Price & Maas, wholesale grocers, swore out a warrant against H. A. Milley, a merchant of Adel, on the Georgia Southern road, charging him with embezzlement and swindling. Bailiff Matthews expects to leave this evening for Adel to arrest Milley. It is claimed that Milley had been in the city for some time, and had purchased goods of several merchants, stating that he was worth about \$2,500, and had no debts or mortgages. Price & Maas have found out that for five months he had been taking from his Adel store to a store in the country near by, claiming that the country store had a mortgage on the stock in the Adel store. Milley was arrested and taken to the city. Price, a well known negro, who has been in the habit of stealing money from persons about the passenger depot, was tried in the city court today and sentenced to nine months in the penitentiary for a fine of fifty dollars and cost.

The county commissioners held their regular monthly meeting, but transacted no business of importance. A number of applications were approved and applications of various kinds received.

In the court of ordinary today permanent orders of administration were granted to W. H. O'Flynn on the Godfrey estate.

Chief of Police Kennan is training the patrolmen in the national drill. The boys "catch on" very fast. The chief of police has a number of points about the city where their removal for a short while is not liable to be attended by any disturbance in the vicinity of the officer's beat.

The Catholic priests of the diocese of Georgia are in a "retreat" at St. Stanislaus in this city. Bishop Becker and a large number of priests are present. Father O'Sullivan, of New Orleans, the provincial of the Jesuitical order, will preside over the retreat. The observance is very solemn and sacred and lasts five days, and the retreat is a long one, and it is then that the bishop announces his appointments to the churches in the diocese. Atlanta is represented by Very Rev. B. Kelley, of the University of Georgia, and Father O'Sullivan, of New Orleans, the provincial of the Jesuitical order, will preside over the retreat. The observance is very solemn and sacred and lasts five days, and the retreat is a long one, and it is then that the bishop announces his appointments to the churches in the diocese.

The Wilderness Worshipers.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 6.—[Special.]—The wilderness worshippers of Liberty county have been pretty well dispersed, and no further trouble is anticipated. Many of them returned to their little clearings, and are endeavoring to make the most of their half ruined crops. A few still linger about the river, and a few are still in the city. On Sunday afternoon Sheriff Smith and a posse of a half hundred whites and negroes arrested several leaders and placed them in the city jail. Queen Mabel was found to be very sick with fever, and was taken to her home. The benches of the tabernacle were broken up and the goods of the squatters thrown out of the cabins and their owners counseled to remove them. Such vigorous movement crushes out the little life the new sect still maintained.

They Eat Arsenic Pills.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 6.—[Special.]—Nine little children living around Liberty square, Montgomery and President streets, had a close call yesterday from arsenic pills, containing one-fifth of a grain each, had been prescribed as a tonic for Mrs. Bullard, who lives on State street. One of her little daughters found the pills in the medicine box and took them. She was very sick, and her mother, who was very sick with fever, and was taken to her home. The benches of the tabernacle were broken up and the goods of the squatters thrown out of the cabins and their owners counseled to remove them. Such vigorous movement crushes out the little life the new sect still maintained.

They Will Lay for Hawkins.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 6.—[Special.]—The business men who were active in promoting the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad project are sore on Colonel Hawkins, who played them for suckers. They are firmly of the belief that he never intended to build his railroad into Savannah, and that his whole purpose was to sell out to the Central. It makes them mad to think that they were used to backmail the Central and they will lay for Hawkins.

A Severe Storm at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 6.—[Special.]—A terrific rain and hail storm passed over the city this afternoon. The wind was high and the lightning severe. A great deal of water was many believe that it was a cloudburst. No serious damage has been reported.

Good Crops in House.

The Farmers Say the Corn is Made-Heavy Rain.

REPORT VALLEY, Ga., August 6.—[Special.]—Farmers from all sections of the county are that field crops of every kind promise equally as abundant yields as did the enormous fruit crop of this section, which is not yet exhausted, there being a few cars shipped every day or two, and the prices are high. Every farmer who makes his corn crop is made and is very fine, the acreage of which is larger than any previous year, and that if his cotton does not sink, the any day that the roads create a heavy which is almost sure to mature—they will make a good deal more than they did last year, and the beauty of this abundant crop is that it has been made with less expense than any crop since the war. The outlook now is that Houston county farmers, and all, who have worked any at all, will come out of debt this year. The bill against trusts, by Hon. C. M. Candler, was condemned. Messrs. W. G. Whitely, Hon. W. P. Bond, Rev. A. W. C. Lettwith, Dr. S. C. Hitchcock and J. M. Lettwith were appointed a committee to report the time and place for holding services.

DEKALB'S COLD SHOW.

DEKALB, August 6, 1889.—The court house square has been alive today with people attracted by the cold show. The exhibit of stock was a revelation to the people, even though a small portion of the stock was on exhibition. The following is a list of the exhibitors: Horse colts—by S. G. Yarbrough, W. P. Lankford, W. P. Haddaway, F. M. Bridwell, M. A. Candler, W. B. Lane, T. W. Brooks, W. F. Pattillo, Jr., R. M. Johnson, A. C. Fowler, (two), J. L. Horn, B. A. Warwick, R. W. McElroy, (two), C. E. Gibbs, Robert Goddard, J. S. Tilley, J. E. Minon, H. F. Emory—20.

Stations—Kimball Jackson, Jr., Black Norman, Gray Norman, Sam Veller, Jr., and Jackson—20.

Cattle—Ayrshire bull and heifers and graded Jersey cows, W. J. Houten eleven Jersey cows, H. F. Emory, and graded Jersey bull by J. H. Kolt, H. F. Emory. The success of the exhibition is due to the energy of Mr. E. L. Hanes, Major W. J. Houston and the committee. Mr. E. L. Hanes was elected president, J. M. Goldsmith secretary, and W. J. Houston, C. J. Carroll, W. P. Bond and J. H. Goss executive committee.

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Stirring and enthusiastic remarks were made by Colonel John B. Candler, W. J. Houston, J. L. Horn and H. F. Emory. The organization and pre-figures work—effective work for the good of DeKalb county.

A prize of \$10 for the best colt was offered by Mr. W. P. Bond. Messrs. W. W. Lively, John Keller and W. L. Johnson were appointed judges. They awarded the prize to a horse colt belonging to R. W. McElroy, twenty-months old. He was owned by Kimball Jackson. Royal Holleman's Mambrino mare colt was awarded the position of second best; Henry Matthews, the three months old, was third best, and J. S. A. Tilley the best male colt.

A prize of \$10 or a side saddle was offered for the best De Kalb county horse, ridden by a lady. Miss Anna Powell, Miss Susie Houston, Miss Ida Bridwell and Miss Estelle Pattillo contested for the prize. Miss Pinkie Walker, of Fulton, rode around to make up the five riders. The young ladies all demonstrated their excellence as riders. Miss Walker was highly complimented on her skill. The committee, consisting of Judge W. M. Ragsdale, Colonel John B. Candler and Captain W. J. Houston, awarded the prize to the petite and graceful Miss Estelle Pattillo. Judge Ragsdale and Colonel J. S. Candler made short addresses and Captain W. F. Pattillo responded in behalf of his daughter. It is a glorious day for De Kalb.

A NEGRO WOMAN KILLED.

She Deserter Her Husband and Assumed His Name.

ALBANY, Ga., August 6.—[Special.]—Three weeks ago Frank Wilson, colored, track walker for the Brunswick and Western railroad at Acree, had a quarrel with his wife, Georgiana. She left him, and went to William Gordon, an eight miles away, engaged as a cook for a railroad gang at that place. While there her wandering activities fastened themselves upon Gordon, one of the foremen. When the pay-train came last week she signed "Georgiana Gordon" to the receipt. Wilson learning of it brought a case against her in the justice court, and she fled away. Young negro Frank Gordon, brother of her sweetheart, became incensed at the whole affair, and swore if she ever returned he would kill her. This morning she made her appearance at William Gordon, whereupon Frank Gordon blew her brains out and escaped. Will Priggen, a young turpentine distiller, organized a posse and went in pursuit. They caught him and were away about three hours after the murder.

A GREAT FOX CHASE.

Special Mention of the Dogs That Caught Reynard.

KEYSTONE, Ga., August 6.—[Special.]—The most exciting fox race that has ever run in this county was run this morning by the fox dogs of Messrs. H. G. Lawton, Thomas Whitley, T. J. Windham, S. P. Jones and J. W. Anderson. The fox was jumped at 5 o'clock in the morning, and there was no break in the run after that until 12:10 o'clock, when the fox was caught. Special mention is deserving for old Frank and Lightfoot, of the pack of Thomas Whitley, and also of Tom, the best runner in a fox race in Georgia, ably assisted by Ball and Lead, of the pack of H. G. Lawton. The fox was not caught by the pack of Thomas Whitley and Singer, and Jackson and Lee, of the pack of Thomas Whitley, and last, but not least, the dog Ringer, of the pack of S. P. Jones. The race was gotten up by the farmers and enjoyed by them greatly, and is fine sport for them which all enjoy in between laying-by time and fender-pulling time.

Burial of George Dagnall.

KINGSTON, Ga., August 6.—[Special.]—Mr. George S. Dagnall, a young colored man, who was killed by a train at Kingston, was buried yesterday. The funeral services were held at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. F. Robertson, on Saturday evening. The remains arrived here on the train at 10 o'clock. Funeral services were conducted at the Methodist church by the pastor, Rev. J. T. Lowe.

Deaths in Georgia.

NASHVILLE, Ga., August 6.—[Special.]—Hon. Thomas Paulk, for several years a member of the legislature from this county, was killed during the Bullock and Blodgett rule, died at his residence near Alapaha on Thursday last. Mr. Paulk had long been a sufferer from rheumatism and lung affection, but bore his afflictions with Christian fortitude.

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THE CITY EXTENSION.

THE BILL AND THE AMENDMENTS AGREED UPON.

It is believed that the people of West End will agree to the provisions, and that the charming suburb will become a part of Atlanta.

That part of the city bill before the senate committee on corporations, relating to the extension of the city limits of Atlanta has been agreed upon.

Mayor Protem Hemphill, Mr. Hugh Inman, chairman of the finance committee of the council, and City Attorney Goodwin, after consulting with the Fulton county delegation in the house, and Senator Rice, have agreed to the following amendment to that clause of the city bill extending the city limits.

Messrs. O'Neill, Howell and Venable have expressed themselves as favorable to the amendment and Senator Rice is likewise.

As will be seen, the amendment gives West End the privilege of voting on coming in as a whole, but if it votes to do so the city is to pay its public debt (about \$6,000) and is to develop ten years to West End, an amount equal to that realized from the city taxes during that time. The city will also become the possessor of the West End academy, but must sustain the same as a public school.

This amendment is generally satisfactory and it will probably go through the senate without a word of objection.

It is believed under the above conditions that West End will vote to come in.

The amendment, following the clause that the city limits shall be extended in all directions one-quarter of a mile, is as follows: "That this extension of one quarter of a mile shall not apply to any part of the incorporated town of West End, which shall vote as a whole on the question of becoming incorporated, as a whole, in said city of Atlanta."

The ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, shall submit to the qualified voters of the town of West End the proposition of such extension, by ordering an election to be held at some central and convenient place, by him designated, in said town of West End, to be presided over by three freeholders then residing, to be appointed and sworn to by the ordinary, at which election the voters of the town of West End, who have continuously resided in said town of West End for three months immediately previous to said election and who are otherwise qualified to vote for members of the general assembly.

Such election shall be held on the first day of the month of November next, or on the first day of the month of the year next following, at the time and place of the same, by at least two insertions in one or more of the daily papers published in Atlanta before said election, the first notice of which shall be published at least twenty days before said election.

Persons residing within said town of West End, who have registered at the last general registration in said county, shall not be required to do so again to enable them to vote. Those who have not so registered may do so, should they have complied with the requirements necessary for county registration, before a registrar who shall be appointed by the ordinary, for said purpose. Said registrar shall open a book at a convenient place in West End, named by the ordinary, at least twenty days before said election, and keep the same open fifteen days. Said registration shall be conducted under the same rules as general county registrations, so far as, in the opinion of the ordinary, the same may be made applicable, and the expense of said registration shall be paid by the city of Atlanta.

No one in said territory of West End shall vote in said election who has not been registered as above provided for, and any one voting therein at this election without having registered, or who is not qualified to vote thereat, shall be guilty of illegal voting and on conviction, shall be punished as prescribed in section 243 of the code of 1882.

In said election, those who favor said extension of the city limits of Atlanta to include the whole of West End, shall have plainly written on their ballot, "For extension," then the ordinary shall extend the city limits of Atlanta to include the whole of West End, and the corporate limits of Atlanta shall be extended so as to embrace all the territory of the town of West End.

The managers of said election shall count the ballots cast thereat, and if a majority of them, shall forthwith certify the result to the ordinary, and shall deliver to him the ballots and a list of the voters and the ballots shall be numbered and a list of the voters and tally sheets shall be kept as in other elections.

Should the result of said election be "For extension," then the said city of Atlanta shall assume and pay the debt of West End, and shall become the possessor of the town of West End, including the school building and such other property as belongs to the town of West End, and shall pay for such part of said school building as is not represented in the public debt.

After the public debt is paid, such balance as is due for property coming into possession of the city shall be invested at once in the improvement of the streets of West End, and the city of Atlanta shall establish said school building as a public school and shall continue it, or another, as such.

In the event of the extension of the corporate limits of Atlanta over the town of West End, said city of Atlanta shall, during each of the next ten years, expend the amount of all the city taxes collected on the real and personal property subject to taxation in said territory of West End only and in for the benefit of West End.

In the event of extension as made, the territory now known as West End shall become the territory of Atlanta, with all the rights and privileges of the other wards of the city.

The extended territory outside of West End shall be added to the ward of the city by the lines of such wards to the extent of the extended limits, provided the city council shall have the right to establish the nearest practicable streets as such ward lines.

The sale of liquor or beer or other intoxicating drinks is hereby prohibited in any part of the limits herein provided to be included in the corporate limits of Atlanta.

FOR OR AGAINST BARROOMS.

A BILL TO AMEND THE LOCAL OPTION LAW NOW PENDING.

Judge W. R. Hammond draws up an amendment and puts it in the hands of Dr. W. H. Felton—What the Amendment Contemplates—Judge Hammond Talks.

Judge W. R. Hammond has prepared a bill amending the general local option liquor law, and it will probably come up in the house in a few days.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Hammond, who has had such a measure under consideration for some time past, called on Dr. W. H. Felton and placed the bill in his hands. Dr. Felton agreed to look over the bill, and will introduce it whenever he thinks expedient.

For some time there has been quite a good deal of talk about an amendment to the local option law, and Judge Hammond's bill was not much of a surprise to the leaders of the prohibition side.

Judge Hammond explains the bill. "Yes, I have handed such a bill to Dr. Felton," said Judge Hammond yesterday afternoon, when questioned about it. "I have had it in hand for some time, and before turning it over to Dr. Felton I submitted it to several of the leading temperance men of the city, who heartily endorsed it."

"What is the purpose and provisions of the bill?"

"It is in the shape of an amendment, and its object is to give the people a chance to vote on the question of barrooms or no barrooms. My plan in making it this way was to obviate all necessity for an extra election. If the amendment passes it will go into effect at once. The issue will be put squarely—for or against barrooms—and the whole sale trade will not be affected if it is the will of the people."

And how will the election be held?

"The ballots will be divided into three classes—against the sale, for the sale, and for the sale and against barrooms, and for the sale. In counting the vote if a majority should be for the sale the barrooms will remain, and if a majority are against the sale the barrooms and whole sale houses will both have to go. But if there should be a larger number for the sale than against it, and more votes against the barrooms than for the sale, then the barrooms will be abolished and the whole sale trade will remain. In other words, every man who casts a vote will be required to cast two ballots, one for or against the sale of liquor and the other for or against barrooms. Of course, every ballot against the sale will be against barrooms, because it would be impossible to do away with liquor and still have barrooms."

"Every person who casts a vote for the sale will, as a matter of course, be compelled to vote on the barrooms. That is what the bill contemplates. A man can't vote for the continuance of the traffic unless he expresses himself in regard to the barrooms. There are a great many men who are opposed to barrooms, but are not willing for the prohibition of the whole sale trade. They are conscientious in their views, and if the bill passes, I believe the whole state would vote against barrooms. If a trial of the law, as amended, is made, it will prove one of two things: Either that it is the true solution of the prohibition question, or that nothing short of total prohibition will accomplish the aims of the temperance people."

"Are any other modifications of the law contemplated in your bill?"

"Under the whole sale houses will not be allowed to sell less than a quart, and it will be a misdemeanor for both buyer and seller if he is drunk on the premises. I don't believe in laying all the punishment on the seller, for the consumer is to blame in some measure."

"If the bill don't pass will you further effort be made in that direction?"

"Dr. Felton has it in hand, and in his conversation with me expressed himself as heartily in favor of it, but if he thinks that its introduction at present will hamper any further legislation on the subject, it will not be put forward at all. But if it is expected and is passed, it has already been determined to have the same principles embodied in a special act for Fulton county, so that we can settle the question of barrooms or no barrooms."

"In your opinion, what would be the result?"

"Fulton county would go overwhelmingly against barrooms. There are so many who don't want absolute prohibition, but would be glad of a chance to do away with the traffic that I believe one trial would practically settle the question."

HE ACCEPTS THE CALL.

Dr. Hawthorne in the City to Personally Respond to His Call.

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne arrived in the city yesterday morning, and will remain for several days.

He is on his way to Florence, Alabama, and his stop in Atlanta is for the purpose of responding in person to the call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church.

Dr. Hawthorne is looking a great deal better than when he resigned his pastorate, and said that he is now enjoying better health than for some time past. He is stopping at the Talmer house, and as soon as his present trip is over, a number of his former congregation called to bid him welcome.

When asked in regard to his call to the First Baptist, Dr. Hawthorne stated that he would accept it, and that he had already made up several days ago. "I have got my affairs in Florence almost closed up," said he, "and by the first of October I shall be free from this country except those of my pastorate, which will commence with that date. I am truly happy to be back among my old people again, for I always had and always shall have a great affection for the people of this city, and I am sure that they will be glad to have me back."

This evening Dr. Hawthorne will attend the regular prayer meeting of the church, at the close of which he will formally accept the call and leave for his new home.

During the month of September a great many improvements will be made in the church building. It will be newly painted and frescoed and other alterations made.

The church is entirely out of debt, and with a snug balance in the treasury, and it is proposed that Dr. Hawthorne shall assume charge with a clean balance sheet and everything in splendid condition.

THAT NEGRO APPOINTEE.

HIS APPOINTMENT HAS STIRRED UP THE PUBLIC.

And the Drift of Comment Is Thoroughly Against Postmaster Lewis—That Gentleman Explains His Action—Another Appointment.

General Lewis, the new postmaster, appears to have stirred up a hornet's nest.

His appointment of Penny, the negro, to a position in the registry department was thoroughly and generally discussed throughout the city yesterday.

And many hard, harsh things were said of the new postmaster.

GENERAL LEWIS EXPLAINS.

General Lewis was asked yesterday whether he was willing to say concerning his action and the talk about it.

"I have no desire," said General Lewis, "to enter into any newspaper controversy, but there are one or two points which I would like to have made clear. I have said that in the appointment in question I have simply acted as compelled to act by the civil service law. That law I did not make, but I am bound by it. As to the facts in this case: There were two vacancies in subordinate positions in the office, one in the money order department, the other in the registry department. I asked the local civil service board for the names of eligible persons who could under the law be appointed to take positions. Two names were given me. Under the law that is all I am supposed to know about the men, but in this case I did know that young Sturges was white, and that Penny was a negro. I therefore considered the character of the two positions to be filled. That in the money order department would necessarily throw the clerk in contact with the patrons of the office, while that in the registry department is entirely different, the clerk occupying a desk out in the large mailing room away from the public. Realizing the tendency of public opinion, I thought it would be best to give Penny the place in the registry department where, as I say, he would not come in contact with the patrons of the office. The other position—that in the money order department—I have given to Sturges. Under the civil service law these two men are the only men whom I could possibly appoint to those two positions. I think I did the best thing possible under the circumstances."

Another point is this: The desk which Penny occupies is not in the same room with that which Miss Lyons used. Penny's desk is outside, a brick wall being between the two rooms. There could be no necessity for Penny ever being in that other room, except possibly, when the lady clerk, whoever she might be, was out of the office. I could promote no one in the office to the place, for all the clerks and janitor receive as much or more salary."

THE NEGRO APPOINTEE.

Penny, the negro, about whom the trouble arose, was at his post yesterday evening, and the daily portion of seven hundred dollars set aside for his year's work. All descriptions of the negro have not painted his skin black enough—he would have been called a greaser. He is a graduate of the Atlanta university, however, and is well educated. His handwriting is good, and if he can handle the result of figures as neatly as he can make these he may be a General Lewis.

HE WILL RESIGN.

Mr. Lyons was at the office several hours yesterday, arranging his books, papers and business in order to vacate. During his tenure of the position, Mr. Lyons has shown himself wholly familiar with his work, and it will be many a day before General Lewis can find one equally capable and capable of doing his work, and then his successor will step in.

General Lewis has not indicated Mr. Lyons's successor, and it is almost safe to say that he has not thought of one yet.

The discussion upon the streets and in the hotel corridors was general yesterday, and the drift was adverse to General Lewis. Every body condemned him for the appointment, and if there were any who indulged it they kept quiet when in crowds.

EXPERIENCE OF THE CARRIERS.

The carriers who call from house to house with the mail were questioned about it by the ladies, all of whom felt indignant. The experience of one carrier covers all.

"So you have a negro in the registry department, have you?" remarked a lady to a carrier.

"Yes'm," answered the carrier.

"Well, I think that man ought to be ashamed of himself. I wish we could have two postoffices."

"Why?" asked the carrier.

"Because I could go to the other. I wouldn't patronize General Lewis's office. I don't believe I shall never enter his store again, and none of my servants shall buy anything there."

THE BONDSMEN.

The interest in the story was enhanced about noon when it was rumored that Mr. Miles and Mr. E. Van Winkle, who were on General Lewis's bond, would withdraw because a negro had been given the place, Mr. Miles, however, when asked about it, said: "There is no truth in the rumor."

"Then you have not asserted that you would withdraw?"

"I have not."

"What do you think of General Lewis's work in appointing a negro to the position?"

"I presume General Lewis is able to take care of himself in his own rights and duties. The rumors relative to Mr. Van Winkle, however, were found to be true. When he was asked whether or not he intended to withdraw from the bond, he said:

"I do."

His answer was quick and emphatic, too. "When you hear so much of this kind of thing, it is no wonder that a man like me should be ashamed of himself. I wish we could have two postoffices."

AT THE CHAUTAUQUA.

DR. VINCENT'S LECTURE A MASTER-PIECE OF LITERATURE.

Seventy-Five New Guests Register at the Hotel Yesterday—The Programme Everything That Could be Expected.

Yesterday was the first time up to the present that it did not rain at Chautauqua, more or less, during the day. The sun shone all day long. Everything is perfectly dry and pleasant. The crowd increased considerably. Seventy-five persons came into the Sweetwater Park hotel yesterday. A considerable crowd went out on the accommodation train last night. The programme from now until the close of Chautauqua is everything that could be expected and will be highly entertaining and well please all who attend. Dr. Vincent lectured yesterday and it was a masterpiece of literature, delivered in good style, and he held his audience bound until the close of the lecture. Mr. Vincent is fast ascending the top scale of the lecturers on the American continent. Mr. Bean, of Atlanta, who came the first day of Chautauqua, and is going to stay until the close of the season, says that this is the greatest treat of his life. What he has heard and seen at Chautauqua will never be eradicated from his mind. He says it is the most pleasant place on earth and cannot understand why the people do not come in great crowds. They only could realize the great benefit of the Chautauqua work. The grounds would not hold them. The concert given by the Weber band yesterday evening was pronounced by all who heard it to be one of the best that could be given by the best musical talent in the country. The concert given by Professor McAllister and his chorus last night was one of the most interesting exercises yet given at Chautauqua. Today's programme is full and complete. Let the people now attend the Chautauqua until the close of the season. The exercises over given and now something of the magnitude of this grand modern institution of learning and pleasure. Run out today and enjoy yourselves. Take your friends, your wife and your children. Be all go and hear the great lectures of Vincent and Miller.

Next Saturday will be a great day at Chautauqua. The Farmers Alliance will meet at Chautauqua on next Saturday night. The auspices of the Douglas county Farmers Alliance. They have invited every Alliance man and woman and child, together with the public at large, to meet at Chautauqua on next Saturday. A number of distinguished Georgians have been invited to make speeches and will be there. The people are taking great interest in this movement, and are doing their best to make the most of the opportunity. The programme for Saturday night is a grand one. It will be a day that can be enjoyed by everybody. Let doctors, let teachers, let students, let everybody go out. The following is the programme for today, and will well repay those who visit Chautauqua.

Rev. W. L. Davidson arrived last night. It will be remembered that his presence at Chautauqua last year gave the greatest attraction of any who were there. He will be there until the close of the season. The people know how entertaining he is in the platform. They will then know what a good man he is. Let all of our people avail themselves of the opportunity to see and hear Dr. Davidson for the balance of the season.

10 a. m.—Chorus class—Prof. D. C. McAllister.
11 a. m.—Lecture—Mr. Logan H. Vincent, "Ralph Waldo Emerson's Philosophy of Life."

3 p. m.—Concert—Weber band.
4 p. m.—Sunday school normal class—Dr. W. L. Davidson.
5 p. m.—C. L. S.—Round table.
6 p. m.—Chorus class.
7 p. m.—Lecture—Mr. Logan H. Vincent, "The Uses of Ugliness."

GIVE US THE BEST PLACE.

In the Best Paper in the Country to Catch the Eyes of the Best People.

What a pleasure it is to know when you place your grocery order with a firm, that each and all of the articles bought, will be selected with the same care that you yourself would exercise if you were personally present when the goods were put up. Few houses can boast of such a record of such discipline as this in their business. But we not only claim to maintain everything, but we send to our customers, throwing aside all inferior potatoes, tomatoes, and such like inferior goods, and select only the best. We are a general average, but we go farther by also buying only the very best and purest article of everything in our line, insuring to all buyers first grade of all goods. For instance, show us a flour in the city that can equal ours—our "Royal"—Hot & Thorn's Royal. It is the best flour in the city, and we emphasize this with our tongue on our lips. We mean just what we say, and if you don't it, select several of the best brands in the city, single one, and compare them side by side, and the one that yields the best, sweetest, whitest loaf, we will concede the "best," and we will abide the result. Is this not a fair and honest proposal? Again, we tell you our water ground corn meal is a first grade, and we emphasize this with our tongue on our lips. We mean just what we say, and if you don't it, select several of the best brands in the city, single one, and compare them side by side, and the one that yields the best, sweetest, whitest loaf, we will concede the "best," and we will abide the result. Is this not a fair and honest proposal? Again, we tell you our water ground corn meal is a first grade, and we emphasize this with our tongue on our lips. 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